EXHIBIT K



BSTER'S

1980年1月1日日本新疆**教育**(第1947年)

33,683,335

Quality of the second of th



?'S

Ninth New Collegiate Collegiate Dictionary Management

a Merriam-Webster®

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., Publishers Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name Webster alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A Merriam-Webster® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1986 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Philippines Copyright 1986 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Based on Webster's third new international dictionary.

Includes index.

 English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.

PE1628.W5638 198

423 84-18979

ISBN 0-87779-508-8

ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary principal copyright 1983

COLLEGIATE trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

19RMcN86

104 around arsenic

SHAL b: to set or set forth in order (as a jury) for the trial of a cause—arrayer n

array n (140) 1 a: a regular and imposing grouping or arrangement

corderly listing of jurors impaneled 2 a: clorithic Attirle b: richor beautiful apparel: Finery 3: a body of soldiers: MILITIA (the
baron and his leudal ~ \ 4: an imposing group: large number

(faced a whole ~ cof problems) 5 a: a cutorithic Attirle b: richbaron and his leudal ~ \ 4: an imposing group: large number

(faced a whole ~ cof problems) 5 a: a number of mathematical elements arranged in rows and columns, b: a series of statistical data
arranged in classes in order of magnitude 6: a group of elements

forming a complete unit (an antenna ~)

arrear (>-116)r n [ME arrer behind, backward, fr. MF, fr. (assumed).

VL ad retro backward, fr. L ad to + retro backward, behind — more, at

AT, RETRO-] (1620) 1: the state of being behind in the discharge of
obligations — usu used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m > with his payments) 2 a: an

unfinished duty — usu, used in pl. (m >

ar-res-tant \2-'res-tant\ n (1962); a substance or stimulus that ca

arrestant \a-'res-tant\ n (1962): a substance or stimulus that cr an insect to stop locomotion
arrestee \a-res-te\ n (1944): one that is under arrest
arresting \a-'res-tin\ add (1792): catching the attention: STRII
IMPRESSIVE—arrestingly\-'rin-le\ adv
ar-hyth-mia \a-'rith-mie\a\ n [NL, fr. Gk, lack of rhythm.fr
rhythmos unrhythmica\ fr. a-+ rhythmos rhythm] (ca. 1888)
alteration in rhythm of the heartbeat either in time or force
ar-hyth-mic \-mik\ adj [Gk arrhythmos] (1853): lacking rhyth
regularity\(\chi-\chi\) comotor activity\(\chi\)
ar-ri-ère—ban \ar-\epsilon-c(a)\(\text{in}\), "ban\ n [F] (1553): a proclamatior
king (as of France) calling his vassals to arms; also: the body of
sals summoned

king (as of France) calling his vassals to arms; also: the body of sals summoned arrivère-peasée \pā=\sā\ n [F, fr. arrière in back + peasée tho (1823): mental reservation arris\ ar-s \ n pl arris or arris-es [prob. modif. of MF areste, lit., bone, fr. LL arista — more at ARETE] (1677): the sharp edge or si angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces esp. in moldings arrival \sightarriv-sl\ n (14c) 1: the act of arriving 2: the attainm an end or state 3: one that has recently reached a destination sym ARRIVAL ADVENT mean the reaching of a destination. AR emphasizes the preceding travel or movement; ADVENT applies momentous or conspicuous arrival, an appearance upon a scenfor the first time, or a beginning.

momentous or conspicuous arrivain; an appearance upon a scenifor the first time, or a beginning:

surrive \a-friv\ vi arctived; arctivaing [ME ariven; fr. OF ariyer, fr. sumed) VL arripare to come to shore; fr. L ad-+ripa shore = m.

RIVE] (13c) 1 a: to reach a destination b: to make an appea (all the guests have arrived) 2 a archaic: HAPPEN b: to be n. time: COME (the moment has arrived) 3: to achieve success—i er n—arrive at: to reach by effort or thought (have arrived at a store).

er n — arrive at: to teach by clott of thought that carrived ari-tival n [F, fr. pp. of airriver to arrive, fr. OF airriver] (
: one who has risen rapidly to success, power, or fame
artiviste \(\frac{1}{2} \) vest\(n \) [F, fr. airriver] (1901): one that is a new and tain arrival (as in social position or artistic endeavor)
arro-ba \(\frac{1}{2} \) o-bo\(n \) [Sp & Fg, fr. Ar ai-inb*, lit.; the quarter] (15:
: an old Spanish unit of weight equal to about 25 pounds used in
Spanish-American countries 2: an 'old Portuguese unit of v
equal to about 32 pounds used in Brazil
arro-gane \(\frac{1}{2} \) arro-gane \(\frac{1}{2} \) an (14c): a feeling or an impression of s
ority manifested in an overbearing manner or presumptuous claim
arro-ganit \(\frac{1}{2} \) gent\(\frac{1}{2} \) arrogane, prp. of air
(14c): \(\frac{1}{2} \) : exaggerate or disposed to exaggerate one's own wo
importance in an overbearing manner \(\frac{1}{2} \) arrogane \(\frac{1}{2} \) procfrom or characterized by arrogane \(\frac{1}{2} \) manners\(\frac{1}{2} \) syn see PROUI
ro-gant-ly adv ro-pant-ly adv

rogant y day wrogated; gating [L arrogates pp. of arrogare; + rogare to ask — more at Right] [1537] 1 a : to claim o without justification b : to make undue claims to having; ASS: to claim on behalf of another : ASCRIBE — arrogation war

: to claim on behau of another and arrow-sishen n roundissement \a-'ran-da-smant, 'ar-no-()do-'sma'\ n [F] (180 : the largest division of a French department 2: an adminis district of some large French cities arrow 'ar-()o, '=(-w)\ n [ME] arwe, fr. OE; akin to Goth ark arrow, L arcus bow, arch, arc] (bef. 12c) 1: a missile weapo from a bow and usu, having a slender shaft, a pointed had, and the butt 2: something shaped like an arrow; esp: a mu from a bow and usu. naving a siculate square a printing is at the butt 2: something shaped like an arrow; esp: a mu on a map or signboard) to indicate direction



arrow 1:

ar-row-head \ar-\tilde{\ar}-\tilde{\ar}-\n (14c). 1: a usu, wedge-shaped ing tip fixed to an arrow 2: something resembling an arrowh

ar-row-head \ar-\tilde{\text{-hed.}} ar-\tilde{\text{-hed.}} \ar-\tilde{\text{-hed.}} \ar-\tilde

fron

arse var of ASS

arse pal \(^{2}ars-n-1\), \(^{2}n-n-1\) n [It arsenale, modif. of Ar dar sina a

of manufacture] (1555) 1 a: an establishment for the manu
or storage of arms and military equipment b: a collection of v or storage of arms and military equipment.
2: STORE REPERTORY (the team's ~ of veteran players)
arse-nate \ars.nat, -3n-at\n (1800): a salt or ester of an

acid
Jar-se-nic \ars-nik, -n-ik\ n [ME, yellow orpiment, fr. MF & L;
L arsenicum, fr. Gk arsenikon, arrhenikon, fr. Syr zarnig: akit
zaranya gold, Skt. hari yellowish — more at YELLOW] (14c) 1:
lent and pentavalent solid poisonous element that is commonly
lic steel-gray, crystalline, and brittle — see ELEMENT table 2

ŗ.,

t hūri, fr. Ar hūriyah] (1737) t in Muslim belief live with 1 dy beautiful young woman asting an hour

asting an nour strong also : he

hour by hour (bus service) station of the rain's stopping wage) 3: paid by the hour

also soz\ often attrib [ME heat ef. 12c) 1: a building that see all ef. 12c) 1: a building that see all ef. 12c) 1: a building that see all ef. 12c) 1: a building that see a sammal of 2c) er a state of a minal or a colony acting is housed (carriage of a bianet's grate in the celestial sphere is divided in the see a colony acting the seat of a planet's grate et in diameter surrounding the boust rest in order to count 4. nust rest in order to count g ancestors, descendants, and in dence for a religious community dence for a ranguous community or students in residence 6 a:, tive assembly; esp: one consists b: the building or chamber when the control of the control of

on opening night) — house less on so, hauz-les\ adj — house less on (bef. 12c) 1 a: to provide with core in a house :2: to encase a house :3: to serve as shelter in

often under guard to one's house

barge fitted for use as a dwelling ag supported on the water by float ruise on a houseboat — houseboat

8): confined to the house

EMAN rok'; -bro-ken \-bro-ken \; -bro-ken \; -bro-ken

r n

-ken \-, brō-kən\; -break-ing [bab
1 : to make housebroken 2 a: a

h: TAME SUBDUE

617): an act of breaking open as act, with a felonious purpose

1) 1: trained to exerctory have fe tractable or polite
foctor or a sepair person) to a hor

l, fr. ON hūskarl, fr. hūs house + (bef. 12c); a member of the body cing or noble

rmation fr. housecleaning) w (186) ure 2.2 to get rid of unwanted a il : to clean the surfaces and le rm by ridding of undesirable pook

woman's often long-skirted into

rus crickets living in or about ded rican cricket (Acheta domestica) is employed (as by a hotel) to per tof patrons

: a dress with simple lines that a usu, of a washable fabric 901): a man in charge of a dome

901): a man in charge of a dome to or children amopolitan two-winged fly (Muss in habitations and acts as

un habitations and acts as a metin fever); also: any of various fied

acade of a house

GUEST la OUEST 1a

n (14c): those who dwell use
1y; also: a social unit comprised
veiling
ating to a household: DOMEST 1

techniques (as cooking) used in the

sol-\ n (14c): one who occups i sead of a household ps appointed to attend and gunti

1 who does housekeeping usu

kept\; -keeping [back-formation] the routine duties (as cooking as

: a woman employed to keep how

nagement of property and the solutions of an industrial organization done in order for

thau-zail n [ME, fr. OE husel sacrifice, Eucharist; akin to Goth sacrifice] archaic (bef. 12c): the Eucharist or the act of administer or archaic (bef. 12c): to administer communion to sacred n, archaic (bef. 12c): to administer communion to sacred n, archaic (bef. 12c): a pink-flowered thick-leaved European sacred n, archaic (semperature tectorum) of the orpine family that tends to form that so of rosettes and is often grown in rock gardens; broadly: SEM.

Trivum | hau-slits | n pl (1920): the lights that illuminate the audibignts \ nau-sints \ n \ (120) \ the ngints that infuninate the audition of a theater in a single of a theater in (ca. 1694) : a female servant employed to do commit \ \ nau-smād \ n (ca. 1694) : a female servant employed to do

inservork knee n [so called fr. its frequent occurrence among servant insernaid's knee n [so called fr. its frequent occurrence among servant fis who work a great deal on their knees] (1831): a swelling over the inservence of the parties of the p

souther (haur-smath-or) n (1834): a woman acting as hostess, bustemother (haur-smath-or) n (1834): a woman acting as hostess, despend, and often housekeeper in a residence for young people duperon, and often housekeeper in a residence for young people (1835): a common nearly cosmopolitan usu, gray mouse flux musculus) that lives and breeds about buildings, is a vector of live musculus) that lives and breeds about buildings, is a vector of class, and is an imprortant experimental animal decays, and can be a season of a season of the common wealth) (1653): the colonies, protectorates, and countries of the Common wealth)

House of Burgesses (1658): the colonial representative assembly of Virginia

rginia e of cards (1903): a structure or situation that is insubstantial,

suky, or in constant danger of collapse suky, or in constant danger of collapse (Commons (1577): the lower house of the British and Cana-

din parliaments
loss of correction (1632): an institution where persons who have
committed a minor offense and are considered capable of reformation

are confined boste of telegrates (1783): HOUSE 6a; exp: the lower house of the state legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia House of Lords (1818): the upper house of the British Parliament composed of the lords temporal and spiritual boste of representatives (1716): the lower house of a legislative body the but S. Congress)

losse of representatives (1716): the lower house of a legislative body (as the U.S. Congress)
losse of studies (1929); an educational institution serving scholars of a religious order — called also house of study
losse organ n (1907); a periodical distributed by a business concern among its employees, sales personniel, or customers
losse-patinter 'hau-;spant-or' n (1689); one whose business or occupation is painting houses
losse party n (1876); a party lasting over one or more nights at a residence (as a home or fraternity house)
losse-per-son 'hau-,-spars-on' n (1974); a person who does housekeeplosse-per-son 'hau-,-spars-on' n (1974); a person who does housekeeplosse-person 'hau-,-spars-on' n (1974); a person who doe we physician n (1753): a physician who is employed by and lives in

a hopital house-plant \hau-splant \n (1871): a plant grown or kept indoors house-proud \hau-spraud \ adj (1849): proud of one's house or house

bouser \bau-zar\ n [2house] (1940): one that promotes or administers

sing projects

bousing projects
bousing projects
bousing projects
bouse-rais-ing \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \((1704)\): the joint erection of a house or
is framework by a gathering of neighbors
bouse-room \(\tau\)-rium, -rium\(n\) (1582): space for accommodation in or as
if in a house \((\frac{1}{2}\)\) even by a family all too eager to have a celebrity in
their midst - Walter Kerr\)
bouse rule n \((1947)\): a rule that applies to a game only among a certain
group or in a certain place
bouse seat n \((1948)\): a theater seat reserved by the management for

special guests
lone sitter n (1971): a person who occupies a dwelling to provide
ecurity and maintenance while the tenant is away — house-sit \haushouse sitter n (1971): a person who occupies a dwelling to provide
ecurity and maintenance while the tenant is away — house-sit \haushouse the constance of the tenant is away — house-sit \haushouse the house \haushouse \haushouse
house \haushouse
house \haushouse
house

bosse were 'hau-swa(a)rz, -swe(a)rz' n pl (1921); furnishings for a bosse eps; small articles of household equipment (as cooking utensils or small appliances)

or small appliances

or small cooking to the small container for small cooking of hauz-swiz; haz-ofs, has-ovz (13c) 12 a small container for small articles (as thread) — house-wife-lanes \ \frac{1}{2} \text{ small container for small articles (as thread) — house-wife-lanes \ \frac{1}{2} \text{ long-smill appliances} \ \frac{1}{

housing project n (ca. 1937): a publicly supported and administered housing development planned usu. for low-income families Hou-yhn-linm \hii-in-sm, 'hwin-\ n [imit.] : a member of a race of horses endowed with reason in Swift's Guilliver's Travels

housing project n (ca. 1937): a publicly supported and administered housing development planned usu. for low-income families
Hous-yhn-ham \hat has son in Swiff's Gilller's Travels
hoves the property of HeAVE
hoves the property of HeAVE
hoves \hat have \nable for the property of the pro



hoy hoi inter [ME] (14c) — used in attracting attention animals:

2 hoy n FME, fr. MD hoet (15c) 1; a small usu sloop-rigged coasting ship 2; a heavy barge for bulky cargo hoy-den hoid-n' hoid-n' a [perh. fr. obs D heiden country lout, fr. MD, heathen; akin to OE histhen heathen] (1676); a girl or woman of saucy, boisterous, or carefree behavior — hoy-denish h-ish had hoyle hoid), n. often cap [Edmond Hoyle †1769 Eng. writer on games] (1906); an encyclopedia of the rules of indoor games and esp.

/ə/ abut /3/ kitten, F table /ər/ further /a/ ash /a/ ace /a/ cof, cart, | \au' out \ch\chin \c| bet \c| easy \g\ go \i\ hit \n\ce \n\\ jo\ \sing \orangle \g\ go \orangle \orangle \lambda \orangle \opena \y\ yet \zh\ vision \a, k, ", oe, oe, ue, ue, \v. y\ see Guide to Pronunciation.

.

1

826

ooze • open secret

the bottom of a body of water 2: a piece of soft wet plastic ground (as a marsh or bog)

2002e n [ME wose sap, juice, fr. OE wos; akin to OHG waso damp, Gk hearon ewer] (bef. 12e) 1: a decoction of vegetable material used for tanning leather 2: the act of oozing 3: something that oozes oozed; oozed; oozed; oozing vi (14c) 1: to pass or flow slowly through or as if through small openings or interstices 2: to move slowly or imperceptibly (the crowd began to ~ forward — Bruce Marshall) 3 a: to exude moisture b: to exude something in a way suggestive of the emitting of moisture (a woman oozing with charm) ~ vi 1: to emit slowly 2: to exude in a way suggestive of the emitting of moisture oozy \u03bi-cer; est (14c) 1: containing or composed of ooze : resembling ooze 2: exuding moisture: SLIMY opacias, 16: 000 opacias, 17: opacias, 18: opacias,

op \(^\frac{ip}\) n (1964): OFTICAL ART opacity \(^\frac{0}\) pas-at-\{0}\) n, pl -fies [F opacité shadiness, fr. L opacitat-opacitas, fr. opacus shaded, dark] (1611) 1: the quality or state of a body that makes it impervious to the rays of light; broadly: the relative capacity of matter to obstruct the transmission of radiant energy a: obscurity of sense: UNINTELLIGIBLENESS (was put off by the \(^\circ\) of obtuse: DULLINES 3: an opaque spot in a normally transparent structure (as the lens of the eye) opah \(^\frac{0}\)-pa\) n [Ibo \(^\text{uba}\)] (1750): a large elliptical marine fish (Lampris regius) with brilliant colors and rich olly red flesh opal \(^\frac{0}\)-pa\) n [L opalus, fr. Skt \(^\text{upala}\) store, jewel] (14c): a mineral stan quartz and typically with definite and often marked iridescent play of colors' opal-es-cent \(^\frac{0}\)-pa-\(^\text{es}\)-n1 \(^\text{orb}\) of \(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{es}\)-\(^\text{orb}\)-\(^\text{es}\

pray or colors opal-escent \\"\opa-\"[les-\"]nt\\ adj\ (1813): reflecting an iridescent light — opal-es-cence \\"\n"\opal-\"[les\"]nt\\ adj\ (1784): resembling opal esp. in appear-

palescence _a(b) - pa-'les-'nt\ adj (1813): reflecting an iridescent light — opal-escent _a(b) - pa-'lin, _int\ adj (1764): resembling opal esp. in appearance _a(b) - pakin, _int\ adj (1764): resembling opal esp. in appearance _a(b) - pakin, _int\ adj (1764): resembling opal esp. in appearance _a(b) - pakin \, adj [1 opacing] (1641): chibiting opacity: not pervious to radiant energy and esp. light 2 a: hard to understand or explain b: obruse rinkCHEADED — opaque by and opaque paint for explain b: obruse rinkCHEADED — opaque by and opaque object on opaque object or matter on an opaque object on opaque object or matter on an opaque support (as a position of opaque projector n (1951): a projector using reflected light for projecting an image of an opaque object or matter on an opaque support (as a position opaque object opaque opaqu

b: to make accessible for a particular purpose (~ed new lar tlement) 3 a: to disclose or expose to view: REVEAL b: more discerning or responsive: ERLIGHTEN (must ~ our mit needs of minorities) e: to bring into view or come in si, changing position 4 a: to make one or more openings in boil) b: to loosen and make less compact (~ the soil) 5: out: UNFOLD (~ed the book) 6 a: to enter upon: BEGIN meeting) b: to commence action in a card game by makir bid, putting a first bet in (the pot), or playing (a card or sui lead 7: to restore or recall (as an order) from a finally de state to a state in which the parties are free to prosecute or opg 1: to become open (the office ~ed early) 2 a: to spread PAND (the wound ~ed under the strain) b: to become dis beautiful vista ~ed before us) 3: to become enlightened o. sive 4: to give access (the rooms ~ onto a hall) 5: SPE. (finally he ~ed freely on the subject) 6 a: to begin a course ity (the play ~s on Tuesday) b: to make a bet, bid, or lead mencing a round or hand of a card game — open-abil-i-ty \overline{0}0 open and mension n (13c) 1: OPENING 2: open and unobstructed space of the parties of

open bar n (1973): a bar (as at a wedding reception) at which dr served free — compare CASH BAR open chain n (1884): an arrangement of atoms represented in tural formula by a chain whose ends are not joined so as to forn open-circuit adj (1876): of or relating to an open circuit; esp: l relating to television in which programs are broadcast so that available to all receivers within range open city n (1914): a city that is not occupied or defended by forces and that is immune from enemy bombardment under a

notices and that is immune from enemy contraction in the tional law open door n (1526) 1: a recognized right of admittance: free access 2: a policy giving opportunity for commercial relation: country to all nations on equal terms — open—door adj open—end adj (1917): organized to allow for contingencies: permitting additional debt to be incurred under the original ture subject to specified conditions (an \sim mortgage) b: h influctuating capitalization of shares that are issued or redeemed current net asset value or at a figure in fixed ratio to this (an \sim ment company) — compare cLosep-ENND open—end-ed $\sqrt{\delta}$ -po-'nen-dod) adj (1825): not rigorously fixed: adaptable to the developing needs of a situation b: permit designed to permit spontaneous and unguided responses — open ed-ness n

object to penns spontaneous and surgery enrollment of a stude public school other than the one assigned on the basis of reside renrollment on demand as a student in an institution of higher ing irrespective of formal qualifications opener $\$ ^\[0]p-(o-)mor\] n (15c): one that opens $\$ a bottle $\$ >\[0]: ards of sufficient value for a player to open the betting in a game b: the first item, contest, or event of a series $\$ c pl: STA GINNING

GINNING
open-eyed \o po-nid\ adj (1601) 1: having the eyes open 2:
tully observant: DISCERNING
open-handed \o open-banded\ adj (1601): GENEROUS MUNIFICE
open-handed-ly adv — open-hand-ed-ness n
open-heart adj (1960): of, relating to, or performed on a heart to
rarily relieved of circulatory function and surgically opened for it
tion and treatment \o surgery
open-heart-ed \o open-hand-adj (1611) 1: candidly straig
ward: FRANK 2: responsive to emotional appeal — open-heart
adv — open-heart-ed-ness n
open-heart adj (1885): of, relating to invelve.

adv — open-heart-ed-ness n open-hearth add (1885): of, relating to, involving, or produced to open hearth (~ steel)

adv—open-heart edness n open-hearth adj (1885): of, relating to, involving, or produced l open hearth (~ steel) open hearth hadj (1885): of, relating to, involving, or produced l open hearth (~ steel) open-hearth process n (ca. 1890): a process of making steel fror iron in a furnace of the regenerative reverberatory type open house n (15c) 1: ready and usu. informal hospitality or enter ment for all comers 2: a house or apartment open for inspection by prospective buyers or temants open-ing \(^1\overline{Open-ing}\) (\(^1\overline{Open-ing}\) (\(^1\overli

838

outlet • outskirt

out-let \'aut-,let, -lot\ n [lout + let, v.] (13c) 1 a: a place or opening through which something is let out: EXIT. VENT b: a means of release or satisfaction for an emotion or impulse (sexual ~s) 2: a stream of lowing out of a lake or pond 3 a: a market for a commodity b flowing out of a lake or pond 3 a: a market for a commodity b: an agency (as a store or dealer) through which a product is marketed (retail ~s) 4: an electrical receptacle into which appliances may be plurged

body
lout-line \aut-lin\n (1662) 1 a: a line that marks the outer limits of an object or figure: BOUNDARY b: SHAPE 2 a: a style of drawing in an object or figure: BOUNDARY b: SHAPE 2 a: a saketch in outline 3 which contours are marked without shading b: a sketch in outline 3 a: a condensed treatment of a particular subject (an ~ of world hisation) b: a summary of a written work: SYNOPSIS 4: a preliminary account of a project: PLAN 5: a fishing line set out overnight: TROTLINE

sym outline, contour, Profile, Silhouette mean the line that bounds and gives form to something, outline applies to a line marking the outer limits or edges of a body or mass; contour stresses the quality of an outline or a bounding surface as being smooth, jagged, curving of sharply angled; Profile suggests a varied and sharply defined outline against a lighter background; Silhouette suggests a shape csp. of a head or figure with all detail blacked out in shadow leaving only the outline clearly defined.

Outline v (1790) I: to draw the outline of 2: to indicate the principal features or different parts of coutlined their responsibilities.)

outline clearly defined.
20utline vr (1790) 1: to draw the outline of 2: to indicate the principal features or different parts of coutlined their responsibilities pal features or different parts of coutlined their responsibilities outlive (Paut-liv) wr (15c) 1: to live beyond or longer than coutlined most of his friends) (~ its usefulness) 2: to survive the effects of cuniversities. — many political and social changes — J. B. Conant) (universities. — many political and social changes — J. B. Conant) from a particular place 2: Point or view (an ~ on life) 3: the act of looking out 4: the prospect for the future (the ~ for steel demand in the U.S. — Wall Street Jour.) syn see PROSPECT out loud adv (1844): loudly enough to be heard: ALOUD out-ly-ing 'aut-li-in' adj (1689): remote from a center or main body (~ areas)

the U.S.—Wall Street Jour.) syn see PROSPECT
out loud adv (1844): loudly enough to be heard: ALOUD
out-ly-ing \'aut-,li-in\) adj (1689): remote from a center or main body
(~ areas)
out-ma-neuver \aut-ma-'n(y)\(\tilde{\tilde{U}}\)-var\ vi (1799) 1: to defeat by more
skillful manetivering 2: to surpass in maneuverability
skillful manetivering 2: to surpass in maneuverability
out-mi-grant\ \(\tilde{U}\) aut-mach\ vi (1603): to prove superior to: OUTDO
out-mate\ \(\tilde{V}\) aut-mi-grant\ n (1945): one that out-mitigrates
out-mi-grant\ aut-mi-grant\ n (1933): to leave one region or community in
order to settle in another esp. as part of a large-scale and continuing
order to settle in another esp. as part of a large-scale and continuing
out-mi-gra-shan\ n out-moded()
out-mode\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-moded
\(\tilde{V}\)-with adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-moded\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-moded\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-moded\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-most\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-most\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-num-ber\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-most\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-num-ber\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-most\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-out-most\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-most\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-out-most\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-most\(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style 2; no longer
out-out-out-most\(\tilde{V}\)-aut-mode-ad/ adj (1903) 1: not being in style

(\tilde{V}\)-aut-mode-ad/ andj (1904) 1: not being in style

(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1904) 1: not being in style

(\tilde{V}\)-mode-ad/ adj (1904) 1: not being in style

(\tilde{V}\)-m

out-of-pocket (-pak-ot) adj (1885): requiring an outlay of cash (~expenses) out-of-the way \tho-'wa\ adj (1797) 1: being off the beaten track (an ~ restaurant) 2: UNUSUAL (~information) (an ~ restaurant) 2: UNUSUAL (~information) out-pace (\frac{1}{2}aut-pas) w (1611) 1: to surpass in speed 2; OUTDO out-pace (\frac{1}{2}aut-pas) w (1611) 1: to surpass in speed 2; OUTDO out-patient \taut-pais-shont\ n (1715): a patient who is not an inmate of a hospital but who visits a clinic or dispensary connected with it for diagnosis or treatment — compare INPATIENT (1970): the process of easing unout-place-ment (\frac{1}{2}aut-pla-sminnt\) n (1970): the process of easing unout-point assistance in finding them new jobs (as through professional counseling and job searches) out-plant \-point\) w (1883) 1: to sail closer to the wind than 2: to win more points than out-port \aut-point\) w (1883) 1: to sail closer to the wind than 2: to win more points than out-port \aut-point\) n (1642) 1: a port other than the main port of a country 2: a port of export or departure 3: a small fishing village in Newfoundland out-post \aut-pois\) n (1757) 1 a: a security detachment thrown out-post \aut-pois\) n (1757) 1 a: a security detachment thrown out-post \aut-pois\) n (1757) 1 a: a security detachment thrown out-post \aut-pois\) n (1757) 1 a: a noutlying branch or position of a main organization or group

: an outlying or frontier settlement b: an outlying branch or position of a main organization or group lout-pour (aut-po(a)r. -po(a)r. aut-po(a)r. -po(a)r. a(1864): OUTPOURING out-pour-ing \aut-po(a)r-ing -po(-)r. a(1864): OUTPOURING out-pour-ing \aut-po(a)r-ing -po(-)r. a(185): 1: the act of pouring out 2: something that pours out or is poured out: OUTFLOW: out-pull \('(1874) = 10 \) out (1858): 1: something produced: as a: mineral, out-put \('a) \) autility in \((1858) = 1 \): something produced as a: mineral, agricultural, or industrial production \((steel \cdots \c

counting machine: 2: the act, process, or an instance of producing the terminal for the output on an electrical device couput vt out-put-ted or output; out-put-ting (1858): to produce as output.

20utrput vs out-put-ted or output; out-put-tage put out-race ('aut-ras') vs [ME, fr. MF, excess, outrage, fr. outre beyond, out-rage ('aut-ras') vs [ME, fr. MF, excess, outrage, fr. outre beyond, lout-rage ('aut-ras') vs [ME, fr. MF, excess, outrage, fr. outre beyond, careexcess, fr. L ultra — more at ULTRA-] (14c) 1: an act of violence excess, fr. L ultra — more at ULTRA-] (14c) 1: an act of violence passengers — Shak) b: an act that violates accepted standards behavior or taste (an ~ alike against, decency and dignity — Jo Buchan) 3: the anger and resentment aroused by injury or insult loutrage vs out-raged; out-rag-ing (1590) 1 a: RAFE b: to violate standards or principles of (he has outraged respectability past end sance — John Braine) 2: to arouse anger or resentment in us some grave offense syn see offenno syn see offenno outra-geous (ait-ra-jos) adj (14c) 1 a: exceeding the limits of woutra-geous (ait-ra-jos) adj (14c) 1 a: exceeding the limits of woutra-geous (ait-ra-jos) adj (14c) 1 a: exceeding the limits of word-excent (an ~ disregard of human rights) b: deficient in propior or good taste (~ language) (~ manners) — out-ra-geous-ly adv — or good taste (~ language) (~ manners) — out-ra-geous-ly adv — ra-geous-ness n = manners =

or good taste. Talgangs, rageous-ness n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\) n. [ME, fr. MF, fr. outrer to pass beyond, can outrance \(\bar{u}\)-trans\(\bar{u}\)-tr

out-rank \'rank\ w (1842) 1: to rank higher than 2: to exceimportance
out-rank \'rank\ w (1842) 1: to rank higher than 2: to exceimportance
out-re\ \(\frac{1}{u} \) \text{-trank} \ adj [F, fr. pp. of outrer to carry to excess] (1722): v
ing convention or propriety: BIZARRE
ing convention or propriety: BIZARRE
ing convention or propriety: BIZARRE
ing convention or propriety: 2: to get the better of by the
cept (the demand -est the supply) 2: to get the better of by the
cept (the demand -est the supply) 2: to get the better of by the
extent or limit of reach (the \(\pi \) of the Ohio floods — Clifton Joh
4: the extending of services or activities beyond current or usu
its; also: the extent of such services or activities
its; also: the extent of such services or activities
intride \(\preceq \) and -'ridd \(\preceq \) -'rod\(\preceq \) -'rid-'n\(\preceq \) -'rid-'n\(\preceq \) -'rid-ing
in\(\preceq \) 1: to rank better, faster, or farther than: OUTSTRIP
ride out (a storm)
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: to rank but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: a foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \) 1: also, foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the sca
out-ride \(\preceq \)

out-rid-er _rid-er\ n (1530) 1: a mounted attendant 2: FO

NER HARBINGER
out-rig-ger _nutrig-er\ n (1748) 1 a: a projecting spar
shaped log at the end attached to a canoe to prevent upsetting
spar or projecting beam run out from a ship's side to help see
masts or from a mast to extend a rope or sail e: a projecting
for an oarlock; also: a boat so equipped 2: a projecting mer
out from a main structure to provide additional stability or to
something; esp: a projecting frame to support the elevator
planes of an airplane or the rotor of a helicopter
loui-right \(\text{Paut-rit}\) adv \(\text{14c}\) 1 archaic: straight ahead: I

2: in entirety: COMPLETELY (rejected the proposal \to 3: on
: INSTANTANEOUSLY (was killed \to \) 4: without tien or encu
(purchased the property \to for cash)
2out-right \(\text{Vait-rit}\) adf \(\text{1532}\)...\(\text{3}\) a: being completely or exac
is stated \((\text{an}\) \cdots \(\text{is}\) b: given without reservation \(\to\) gran
search \(\text{c}\): made without encumbrance or lien \(\to\) sale\(\text{sal}\)
instrum \(\text{1750}\) in \(\text{1750}

outsell \scirct{sol} corrected in number of items sold y. to surprivate 2: to exceed in number of items sold y. to surprivate \text{Vait} \scirct{sol} n (1759): BEGINNING START outself \text{Vait} \scirct{sol} n (1759): BEGINNING START outself \text{Vait} \scirct{sol} n (1596) 1 a: to shine brighter than be in splendor or showiness 2: outdoe surprass (outshone m other films in quality — Kathleen Kart? \times vi: to shine out outself films in quality — Kathleen Kart? \times vi: to shine out outself out \times \times

at the \(\simega \) to a sof, relating to, or being on or outer side or surface (the \(\simega \) edge \(\simega \) is of, relating to, or toward the outer side of a curve or turn \(c : \) of, relating to, or one of the outer side of a curve or turn \(c : \) of, relating to, or near the outside (an \(\simega \) pitch) 2 a: situated or perfor a particular place \(\simega : \) coinceted with or giving access to \(\simega : \) telephone line \(\simega : \) os AXIMUM 4 a: not included or \(\simega : \) approximate the riot on \(\simega : \) not belonging to one's regular occupation or duties \(\simega : \) barely possible: REMOTE (an \(\simega : \simega : \) chance \(\simega : \) made or doutside or from a distance (borrowed a basketball and proshot).

outside or from a distance vortice and the shot?

Joutside adv (1813) 1: on or to the outside 2: OUTDOOR

Joutside prep (1826) 1— used as a function word to ir

4 outside prep (1836) 1— used as a function word to ir

the scope of this report? (~ the law) 3: EXCEPT

outside of prep (1839): OUTSIDE

outside of ('Paut'sid-or' n (1800) 1: a person who does

a particular group 2 chiefly Brit: a contender not expe

a particular group a disciple the power of act of percont-sight 'aut-sit\ n (1605): the power of act of percont-sight 'aut-siz\ n (1845): an unusual size; esp: a s the standard and are all estandard (1890): unusually large

the standard

2outsize also out-sized \-sizd\ adj (1890): unusually larg
out-skirt \'aut-skort\ n (1596): a part remote from the c
- usu. used in pl. (on the ~s of town)

906 plunk • pocket

نه

*

plunk \plonk\ vb [imit.] vt (1805) 1: to pluck or hit so as to produce a quick, hollow, metallic, or harsh sound 2: to set down suddenly: PLUMP $\sim vi$ 1: to make a plunking sound 2: to drop abruptly DIVE 3: to come out in favor of someone or something — used with

in the state of th

or more than one kind of class \a society/ pair n paraly γ ->-le\ adv plural-ism \plura-jliz-m\ n (1818) 1: the holding of two or more offices or positions (as benefices) at the same time 2: the quality or state of being plural 3 a: a theory that there are more than one or more than two kinds of ultimate reality b: a theory that reality is composed of a plurality of entities 4 a: a state of society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, or social groups maintain an autonomous participation in and development of their traditional culture or special interest within the confines of a common civilization b: a concept, doctrine, or point expects of a common civilization b: a concept, doctrine, or policy advocating this state — plaral-is-tical-ly \lambda-is\ adj or n — plu-ral-is-tic\ adj — plu-ral-is-tic-l-ly \lambda-is\ adj = \frac{1}{2} \lambda \frac{

members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, or social groups maintain an autonomous participation in and development of their traditional culture or special interest within the confines of a content of a content of a content, doctrine, or policy advocating this state—pluralistic lady—list add or n—pluralistic lady—list add or n—pluralistic lady—list add or n—pluralistic lady—list add or n—pluralistic lady—list lady—pluralist lady—list lady—list lady—pluralistic lady—list lady—lis

would like me to be there. Plus, to totally heal, I have to do these things—Diana Munson)

plus conj (1968): AND—chiefly in oral use (if you want to make a super investment, ~ you don't happen to be rich—radio advt)

asage The preposition plus has long been used with a meaning equivalent to and (as in "two plus two"); it is not, therefore, very surprising that in time people have begun to use it as a conjunction like and. It occurs mainly in spoken English and is likely to attract unfavorable notice in serious writing.

plus fours n pl (1920): loose sports knickers made four inches longer than ordinary knickers

plush (plash) n [MF peluche] (1594): a fabric with an even pile longer and less dense than velvet pile

and less dense than velvet pile

plush adj (ca. 1645) 1: relating to, resembling, or made of plush 2: notably luxurious—plush-ly adv—plush-ness n

plushy \plosh+\quad adv = plush-ness n

plush-essage \plas-ij\ n (1924): an amount over and above another amount

she stem = (ca. 1967) · c sign 1 denoting addition of careactivity during the stem is the stem in the stem in the stem is the stem in the stem in the stem is the stem in the stem is the stem in the stem in the stem is the stem in the stem in the stem is the stem in the

sign n (ca. 1967): a sign + denoting addition or a positive quan-

plus sign n (ca. 1907): a sign + denoting addition or a positive quantity
Plusto \piiit-()\delta\ n [L Pluton-, Pluto, fr. Gk Plout\delta\] 1: the Greek
god of the underworld — compare Drs 2 [NL]: the planet farthest
from the sum — see PLANET table
plustoc-racy \piit-'\delta\ races \delta\ n. pl - cies [Gk ploutokratia, fr. ploutos
wealth; akin to L plutere to rain] (1652) 1: government by the
wealthy 2: a controlling class of the wealthy — plusto-crat\ pliit-\delta\ races \delta\ pliit-\delta\ races \delta\ n = \delta\ \delta\

²pluvial n (1929): a prolonged period of wet climate (the ~ of the control Desirement)

*pluvial n (1929): a prolonged period of wet climate (the ~3 discretely Pleistocene) and play 'pli', vinlied; ply-ing [ME plien to fold, fir. MF plier, fir. L pleose to OHG flehian to braid, L plectere, Gk plekein] (14c): to was akin to OHG flehian to braid, L plectere, Gk plekein] (14c): to was akin to OHG flehian to braid, L plectere, Gk plekein] (14c): to was akin to OHG flehian to braid, L plectere, Gk plekein] (14c): to was akin to OHG flehian to braid, L plectere, Gk plekein] (14c): to was coveral layers (as of cloth) usu. sewn or laminated together e: one the veneer sheets forming plywood d: a layer of a paper of paper oboard 2: INCLINATION.BLAS
*ply wb plied; ply-ing [ME plien, short for applien to apply] wr (14c): to use or wield diligently (busily ~ing his pen) b: to practice of the veneer sheets forming plywood d: a layer of a paper of paper or wield diligently (busily ~ing his pen) b: to practice of ing something to (plied us with liquor) 3: to make a practice of ing something to (plied us with liquor) 3: to make a practice of ing something to (plied us with liquor) 3: to make a practice of ing something to (plied us with liquor) 3: to make a practice of the strength of the player of saling over or on (the boat plies the river) ~ wi 1: to apply opposite shores of the lake)

Plymouth Rock \plim-oth-\n [fr. Plymouth Rock, on which the prims are supposed to have landed in 1620] (1849): any of an Anen can breed of medium-sized single-combed dual-purpose domestic low of wood glued or cemented together with the grains of adjacent layer plywood \plim-oth-\n [or Plymouth Rock \n or with the grains of adjacent layer player or pneumo-or cemented together with the grains of adjacent layer pneum or pneumo-or or pneumo-or neumo-or neumo-or neumo-pneumo-or pneumo-or pneumo-or pneumo-or neumo-or neumo-pneumo-or pneumo-or pneumo-or pneumo-or neumo-or neumo-or neumo-pneumo-or pneumo-or pneumo-or neumo-or neumo

beings or phenomena
pneu-ma-to-lytic \n(y)ii-mət-7-it-ik, ()n(y)ii-mat-7-\ adj [ISV] (1896)
: formed or forming by hot vapors or superheated liquids under presure — used esp. of minerals and ores
pneu-mato-phore \n(y)ii'mat-2-i5(2)r, -i5(2)r\ n [ISV] (1859) 1:a
muscular gas-containing sac that serves as a float on a siphonophor
colony 2: a root often functioning as a respiratory organ in a marsh
plant

plant a feet often functioning as a respiratory organ in a marsh pneu-mo-coc-cus \n(y)\(\text{ii}\)-mi-\(\kar{k}\)\(\text{ii}\)-\(\text{si}\). \n/\(\text{pl}\)-mo-\(\kar{k}\)\(\text{ii}\)-\(\text{ci}\)\(\text{ci}\)\(\text{ci}\)\(\text{li}\)\(\text{ci}\

ISV ectomy] (ca. 1895): excision of an entire rung of of one of mon-lobes of a lung;
pneu-mo-mia \n(y)\n'-\mo-nyo\n [NL. fr. Gk., fr. pneumon lung, alter. of pleumon — more at PULMONARY] (1603): a disease of the lungs characterized by inflatomation and consolidation followed by resolution and caused by infection or irritates pneu-mone\(\frac{1}{2}\) man-ik\(\frac{1}{2}\) adj [NL. pneumonicus, fr. Gk. pneumonik\(\frac{1}{2}\) fr. Gk. pneumonik\(\frac{1}{2}\) fr. Gk. pneumonik\(\frac{1}{2}\) fr. Citating to, or affected with pneumonia \(\frac{1}{2}\) FULMONIC PULMONARY 2: of, relating to, or affected with pneumonia \(\frac{1}{2}\) fr. (NL] (1821): a state in which air or other gas is present in the pleural cavity and which occurs spontaneously as a result of disease or injury of lung tissue or puncture of the chest wall or is induced as a therapeutic measure to collapse the lung pneu-mo-tro-pic \(\lambda(\frac{1}{2}\))\(\frac{1}{2}\) mo-'tro-'tro-'ik, -'tr\(\frac{1}{2}\) adj (ca. 1929): turning directed toward, or having an affinity for lung tissues — used esp of infective agents